BookletChart™

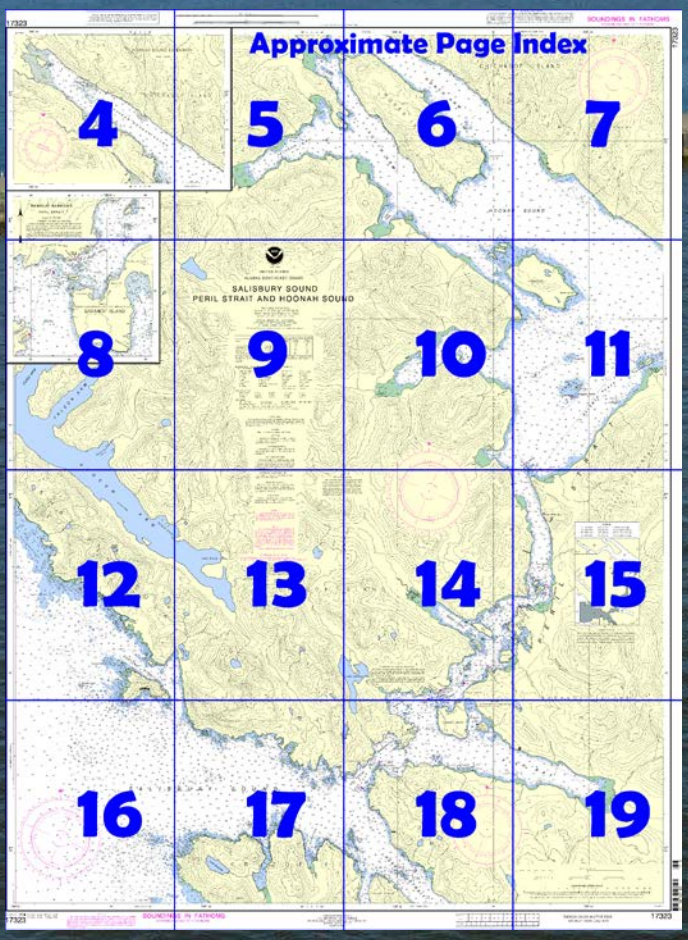
Salisbury Sound – Peril Strait and Hoonah Sound

NOAA Chart 17323

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

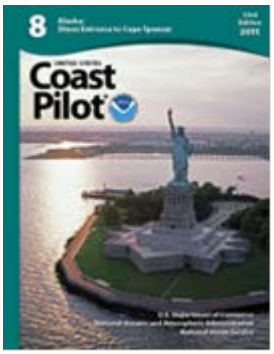
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=17323.

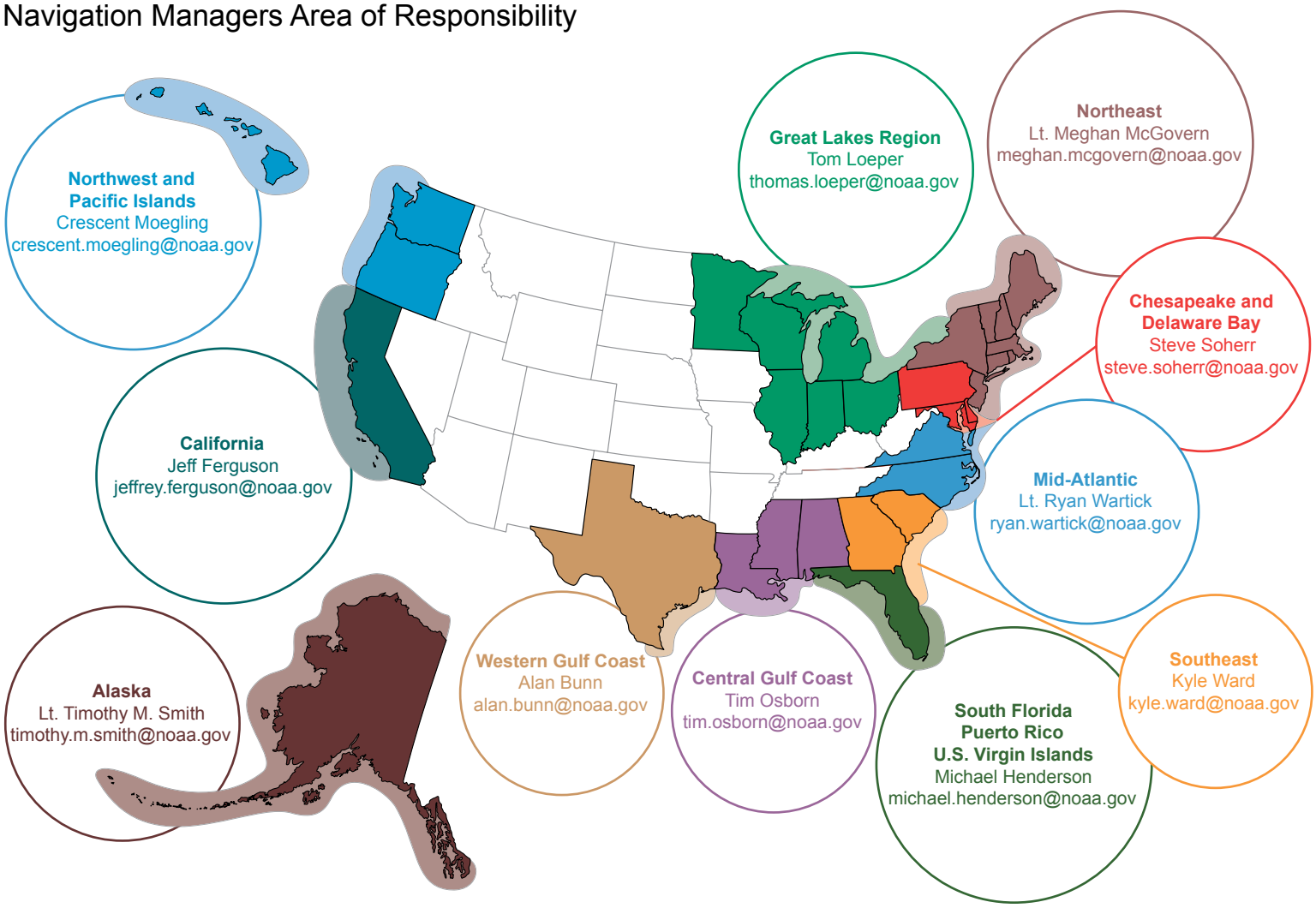


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Salisbury Sound has its entrance from the sea 200 miles NW of Dixon Entrance and connects Peril Strait and Neva Strait with the Pacific Ocean between Cape Georgiana and Klokachef Island. About 1.8 miles from the E end, the channel is constricted to 1 mile by Goloi Islands on the N side and Sinitsin Island on the S. Vessels bound for Sitka from Cross Island, Yakutat Bay, and the coast W commonly enter through Salisbury Sound, as the distance is less than by way of Cape Edgecumbe and that route puts them sooner into smooth water.
The shores of the sound are foul, especially the N side, which is studded with islands, rocks, and reefs with some kelp. It is open to the prevailing wind and sea, and generally a SW swell rolls in and breaks along the N shore, sometimes reaching Baranof Island. There are no dangers through the middle of the sound, but the depths are irregular and the bottom rocky; banks with depths of 6 to 20 fathoms have been found in the middle of the entrance.
The country back of the N shore is steep and rugged. The S shore is more undulating, though quite high near the ocean, and is covered with trees from the top to the water's edge.
Approaching Salisbury Sound from seaward, especially from W, it is sometimes difficult for a stranger to recognize the entrance until close-to. The bare, rugged mountains on the N side of the sound are prominent, and the sand beach at the head of Sealion Cove (see also chart 17325), 2 miles S of Cape Georgiana, is at times useful in identifying the cape.
Currents.–The current from the sea sets E on the flood into Salisbury Sound, Peril Strait, and Neva Strait. The ebb current sets W. The current velocity is 1 to 1.5 knots. (See the Tidal Current Tables for daily predictions.)
Cape Georgiana is the S point at the entrance to Salisbury Sound. **Mount Georgiana**, 1,383 feet high, is a rounded hill, about 0.7 mile E of the cape. About 2 miles SE from the cape is the first prominent peak that, from S and W, seems to rise gradually from the low point by a series of steps. This is a prominent landmark from SW for Salisbury Sound.
Sea Rock is an irregular, bare ledge, about 6 feet high, 0.6 mile NW of Cape Georgiana. **Morskoi Rock**, 0.6 mile NW of Sea Rock, has 1 fathom over it, is not marked by kelp, and has the sea usually breaking over it. The rock is marked on its NW side by a buoy.
A channel is between these two rocks, and between Sea Rock and the cape, but shoaling exists in both passages and neither is recommended. Strong tide rips are found around the cape and these two rocks when the wind is from NW or NE, whereas with S winds the rips are more prevalent around **Point Leo**, on the N side of the entrance to the sound.
Klokachef Island, on the N side at the entrance to Salisbury Sound, is of triangular shape. On its S side, bare cliffs, 900 feet high, have the appearance of the N half of a crater and are prominent from well out to sea to the SW. Bare reefs extend from the S and W sides of the island. At the E point are several bare rocks and **Vincent Reef** that extends about 0.4 mile S and generally has the sea breaking over it. From the NW point of the island the **Fortuna Reefs** extend as a partially submerged reef for 600 yards NW to two bare rocks; and thence from these rocks for 0.5 mile W as a submerged reef, showing some kelp and always a breaking sea. Klokachef Point, the S point of Klokachef Island, is the N point at the entrance to Salisbury Sound and is marked by **Klokachef Island Light** (57°24'12"N., 135°54'22"W.), 85 feet above the water and shown from a square frame with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.
Olga Rock, in 57°24'39"N., 135°56'39"W., and about 1.2 miles W of Klokachef Point, on line with Klokachef Point and the N shore of Salisbury Sound, has ½ fathom over it and, except at high water and a very smooth sea, always shows a breaker. Deep water is between Klokachef Island and the rock.
Sinitsin Island, low and wooded, is about 0.8 mile E of the entrance to Kalinin Bay, and is the farthest projection on the S side of Salisbury Sound. It should not be approached closer than 0.2 mile on its N side and 0.5 mile on its W side. Deep water extends close up to the E side of the island.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

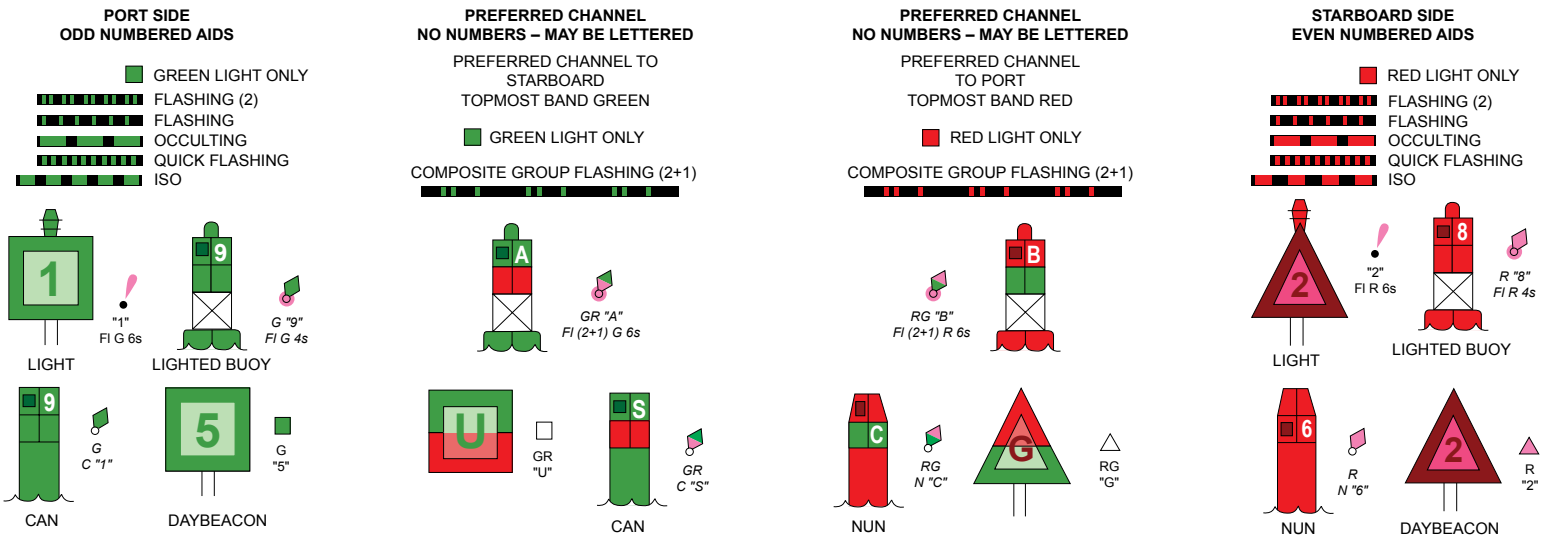


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

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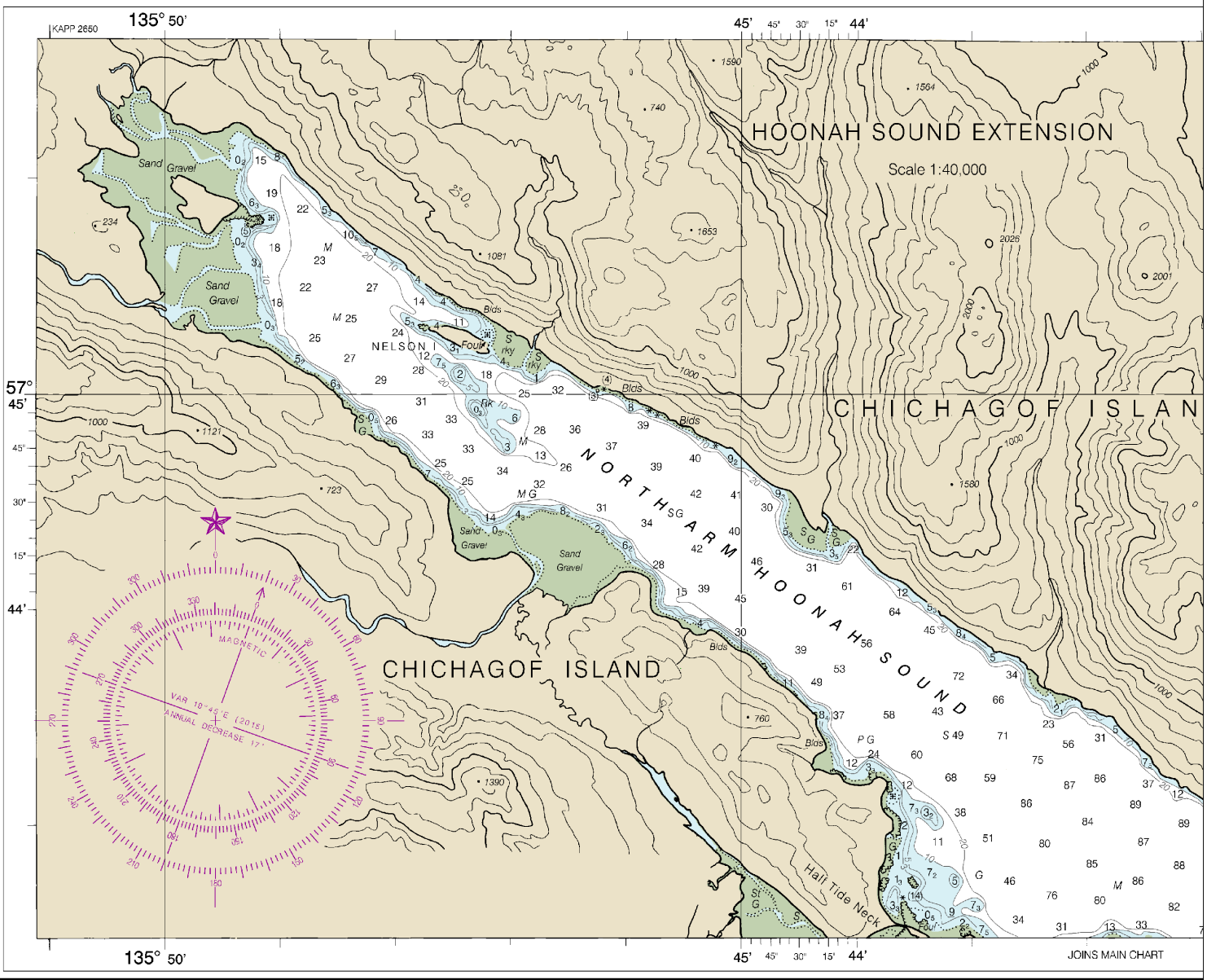
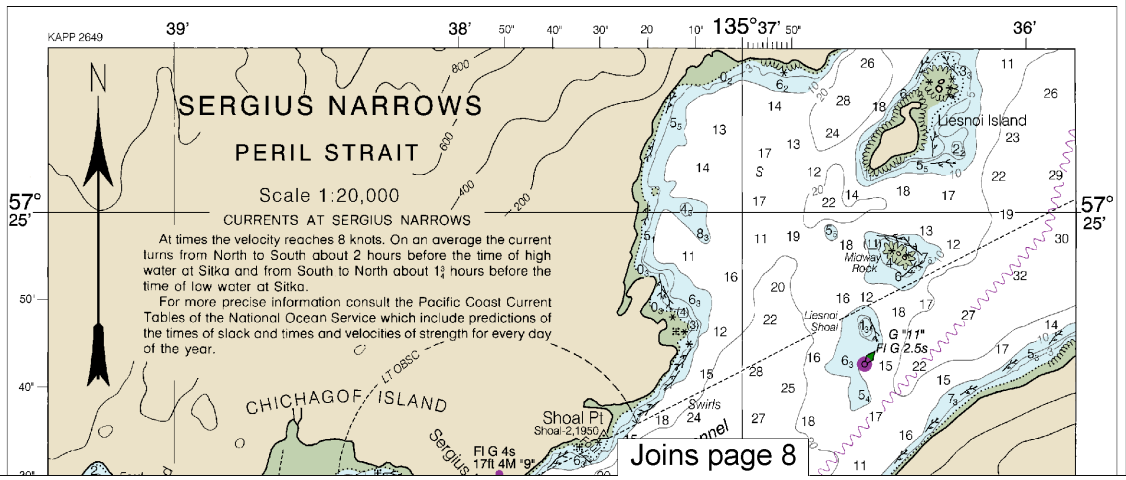
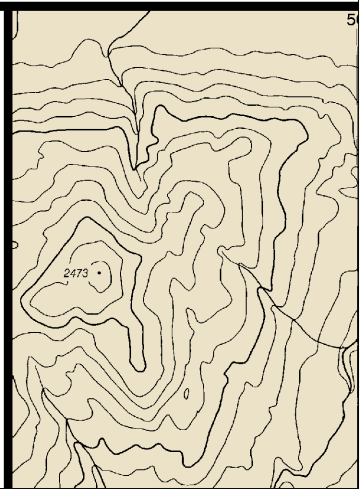
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.







4

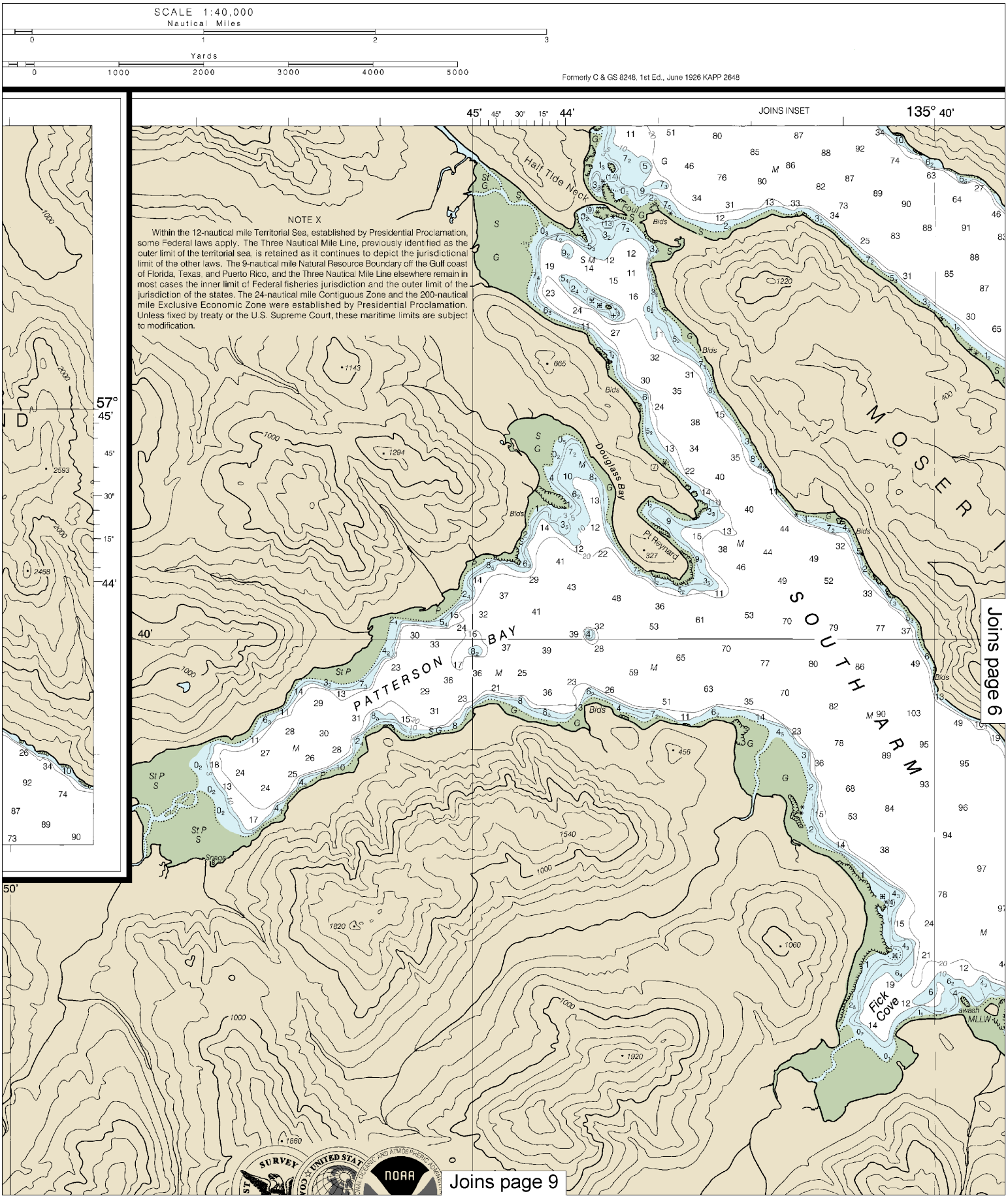
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

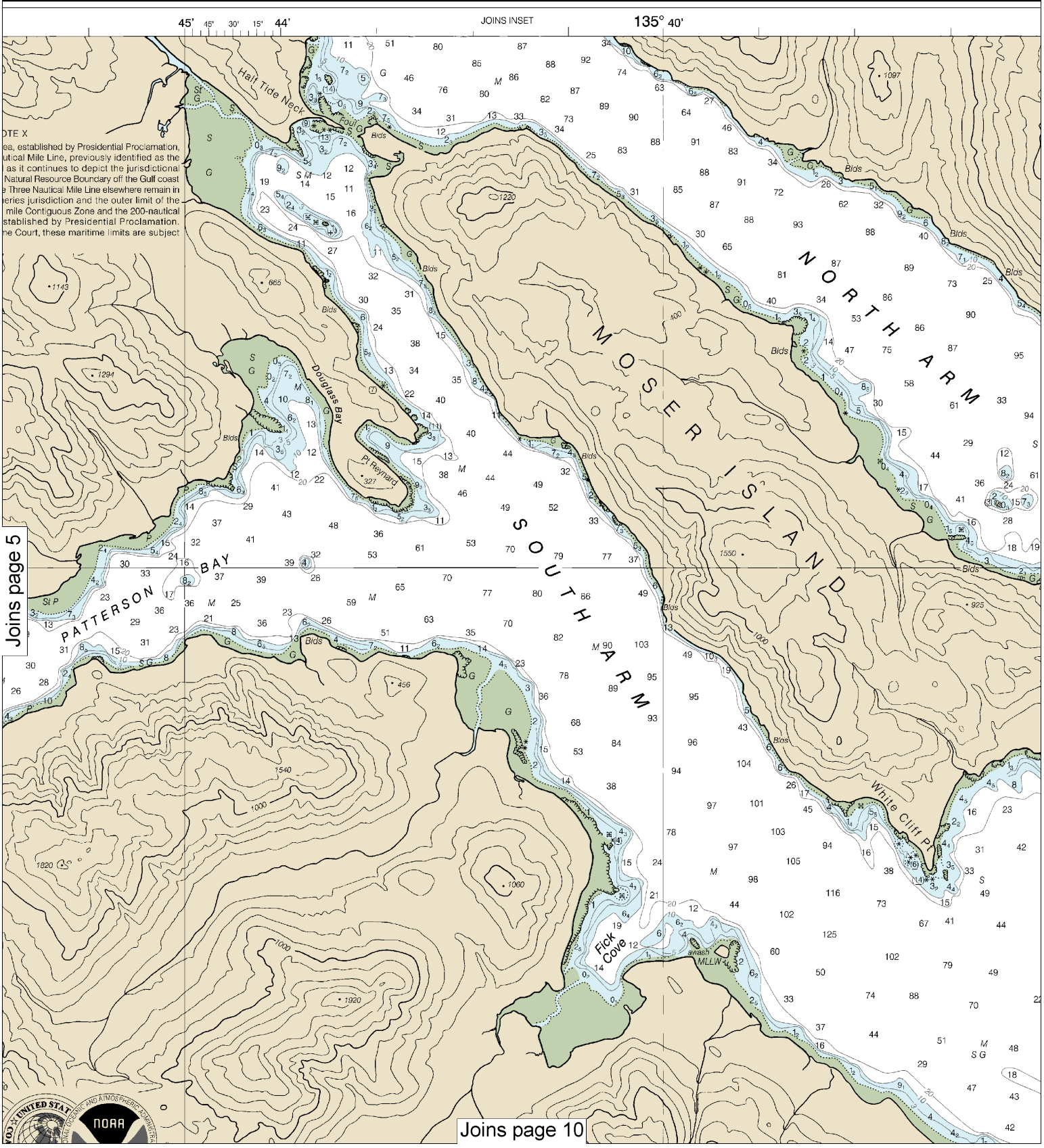
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

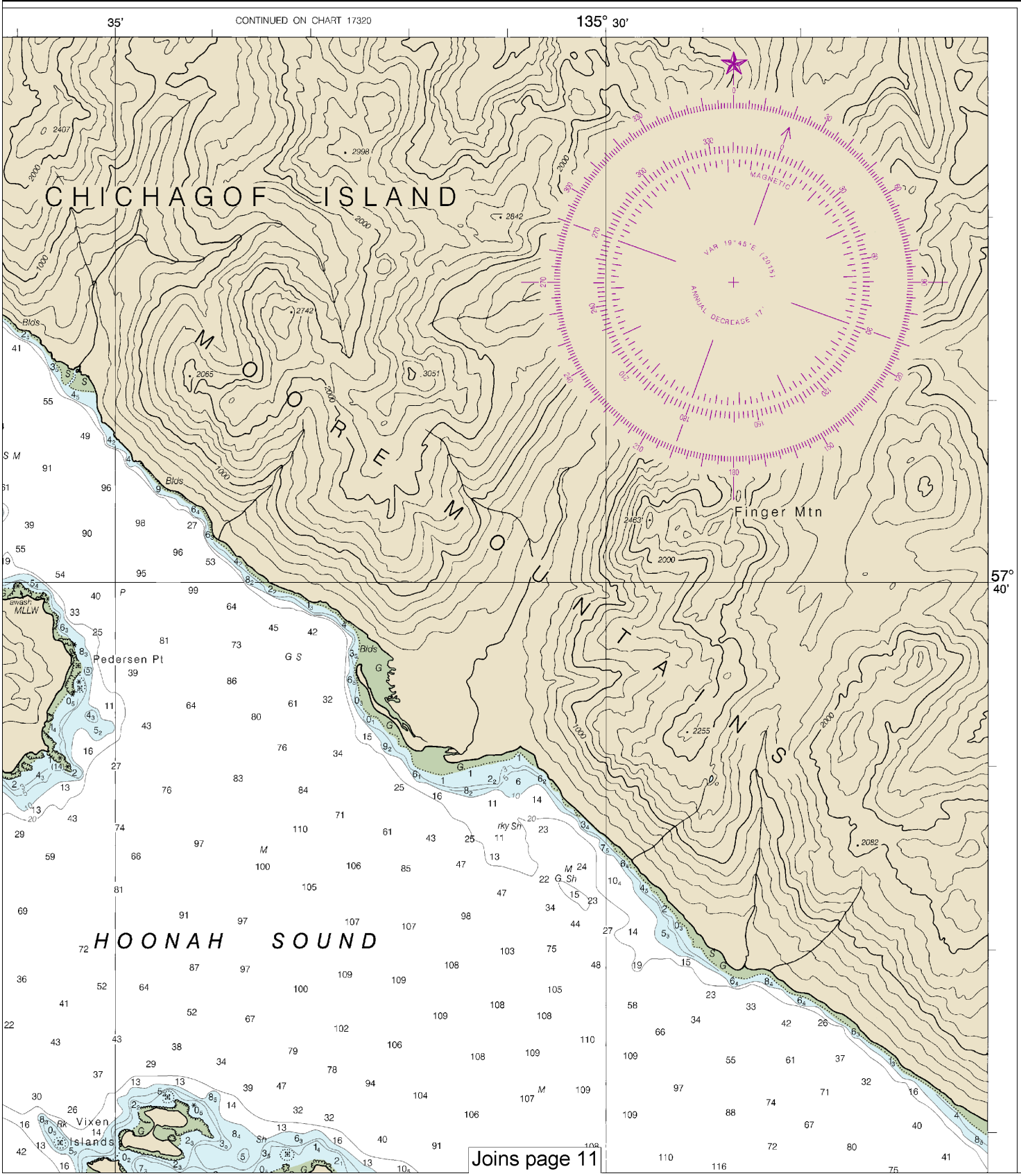
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

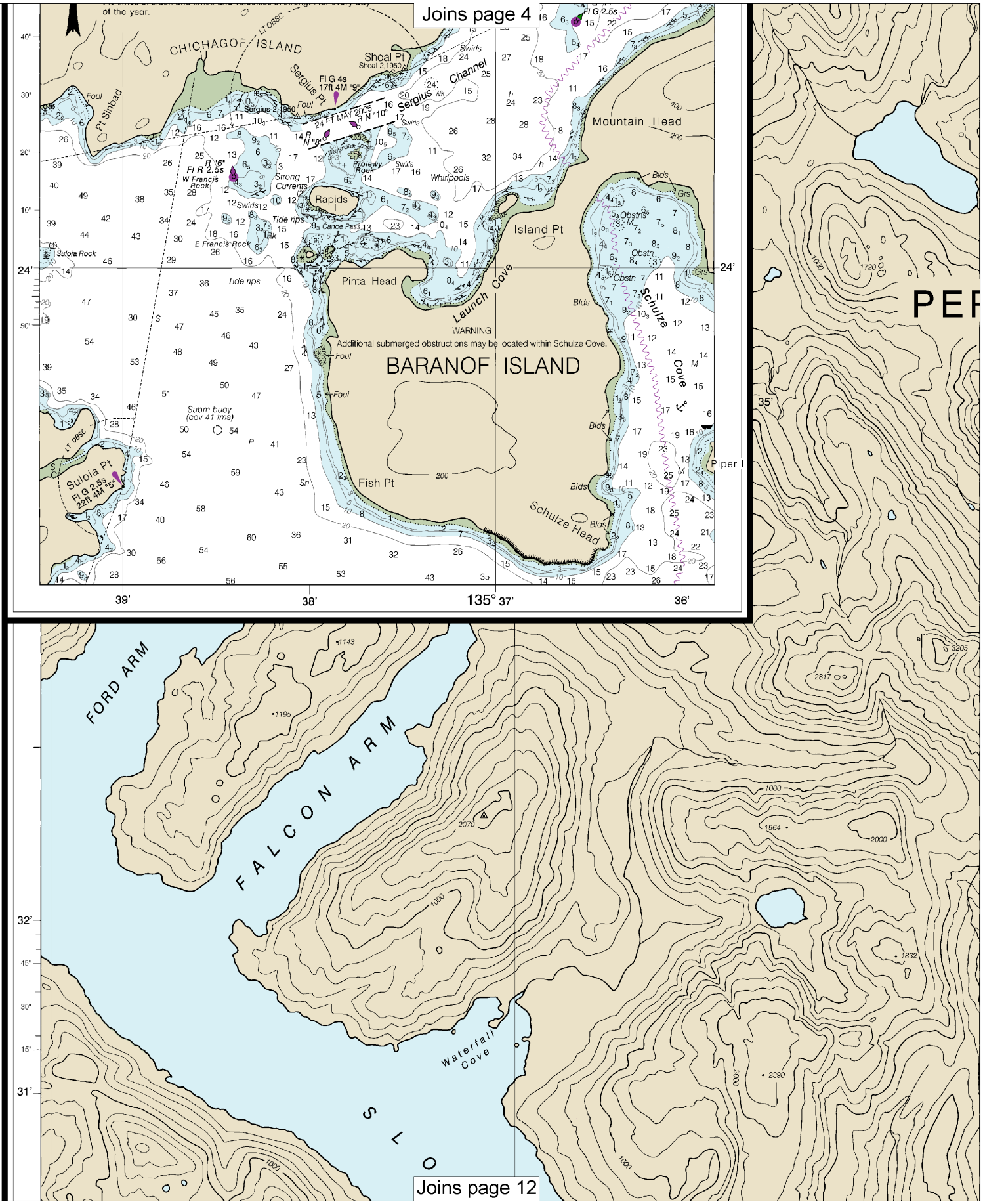
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

17323



Last Correction: 3/30/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA SOUTHEAST COAST

SALISBURY SOUND
RIL STRAIT AND HOONAH SOUND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 57°32'N
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Klokachef Island, AK	(57°25'N/135°53'W)	9.9	9.0	1.5
Sergius Narrows, AK	(57°25'N/135°38'W)	13.0	12.2	1.5
Bear Bay, AK	(57°25'N/135°35'W)	13.6	12.8	1.6
Povorotni Island, AK	(57°31'N/135°33'W)	14.9	14.0	1.5

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Feb 2015)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and the State of Alaska.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

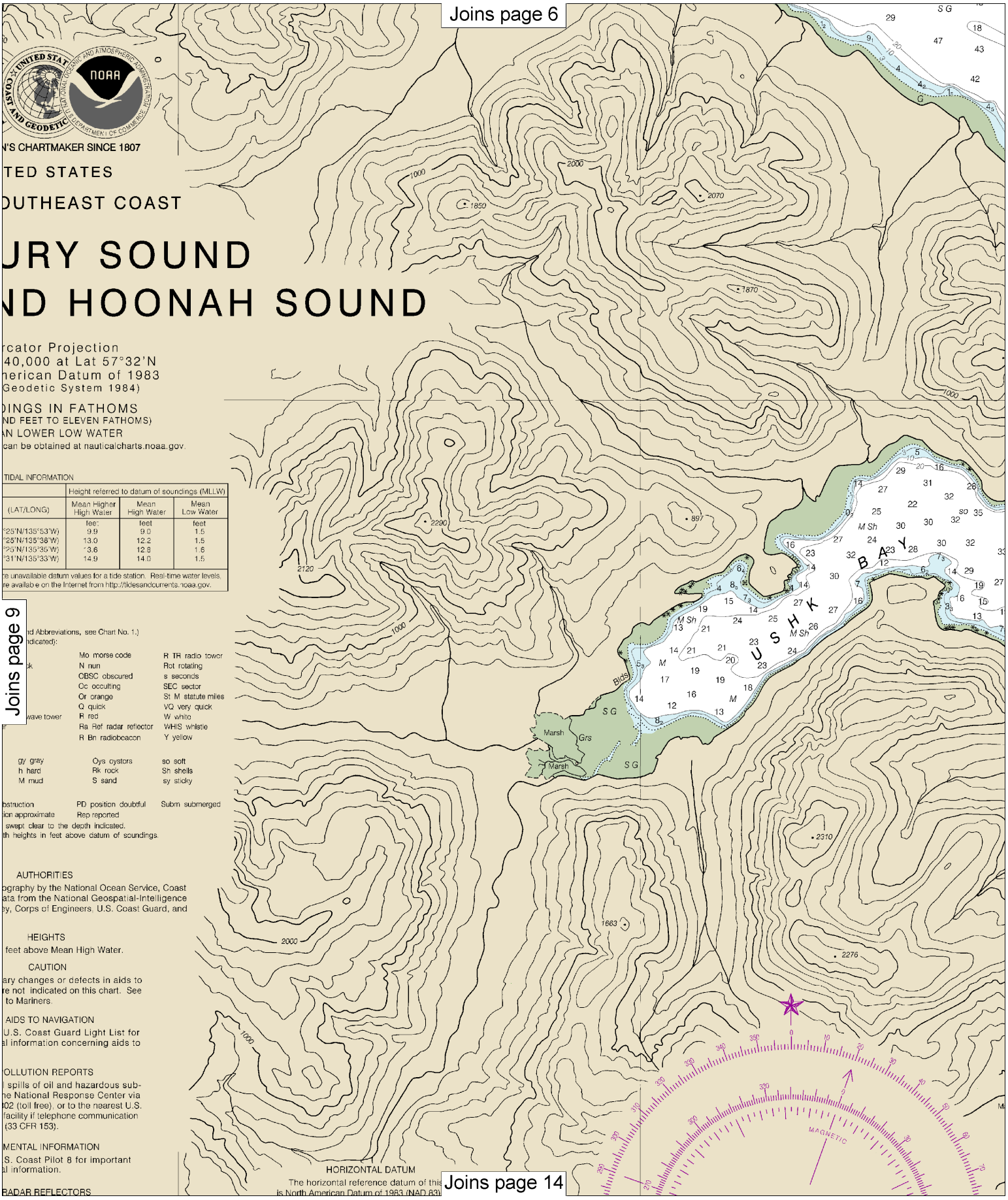
RADAR REFLECTORS

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which

Joins page 13

Joins page 10



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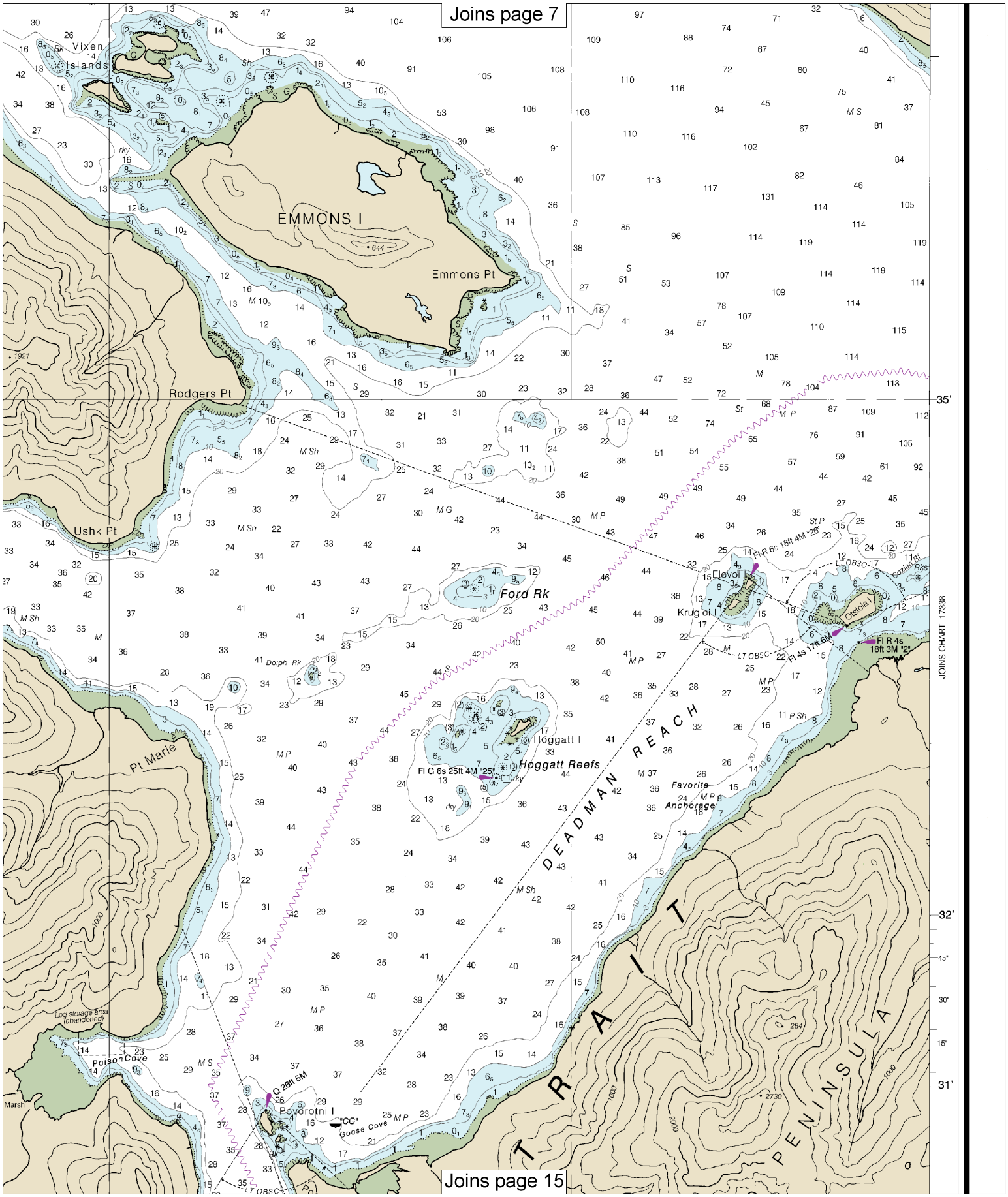
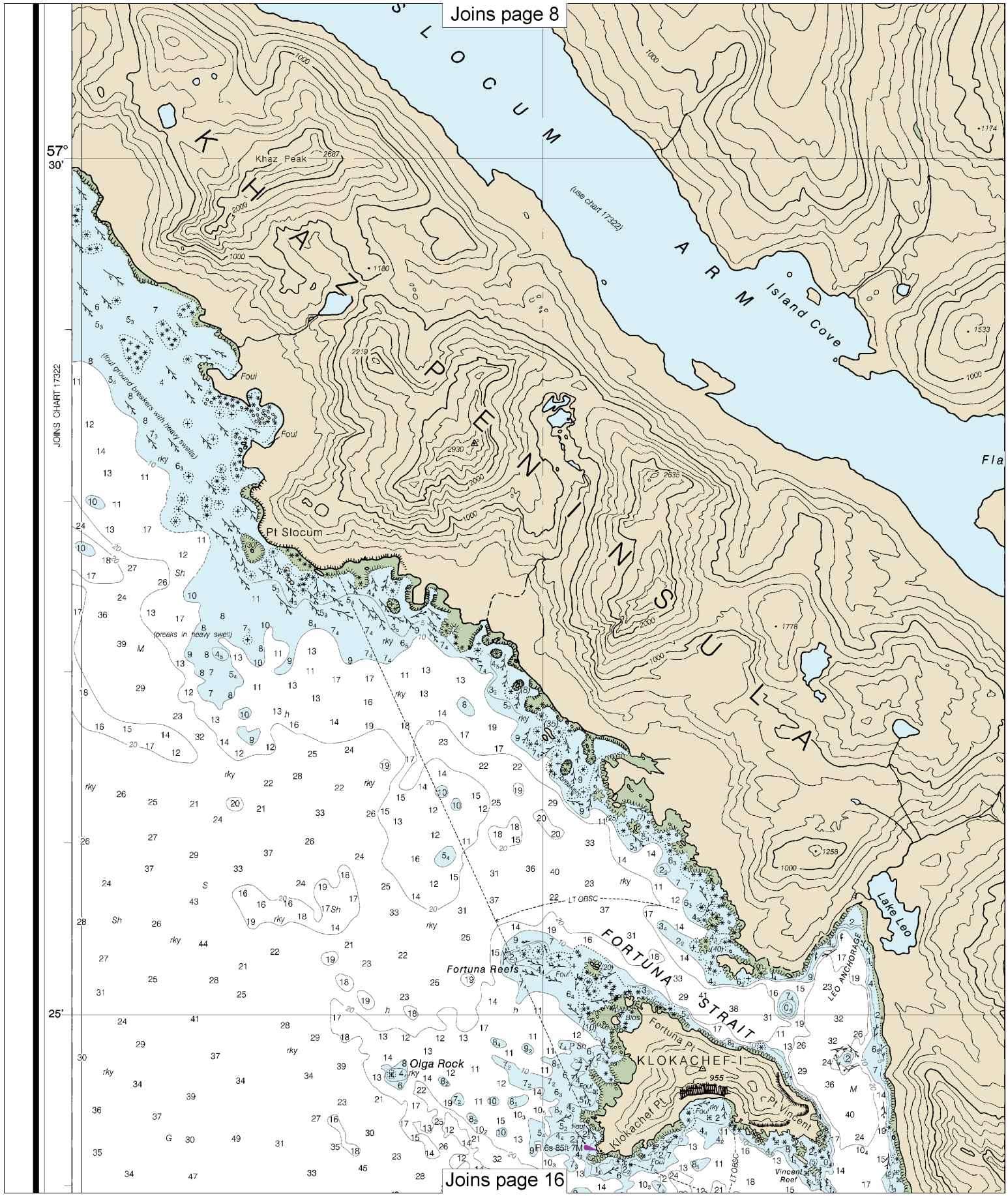
See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
Vixen Islands
EMMONS I
Emmons Pt
Rodgers Pt
Ushk Pt
Ford Rk
Elovoi I
Krugloi I
Otstoia I
Cozian Rks
Fl R 6s 18ft 4M "26"
Fl R 4s 18ft 3M "2"
Fl 4s 17ft 6M
Hoggatt I
Hoggatt Reefs
Fl G 6s 25ft 4M "25"
Favorite Anchorage
Pt Marie
DEADMAN REACH
TRAIT PENINSULA
Log storage area (abandoned)
Poison Cove
Marsh
Q 26ft 5M
Povorotni I
"CG"
Goose Cove
Joins page 15
JOINS CHART 17338
35'
32'
31'



12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 9

1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation leaving the higher elevations bare.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 13 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Sitka, AK	KWXJ-80	162.550 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.278" southward and 6.423" westward to agree with this chart.

at Cove

C H I C H A G O F I S L A N D

Lake Suloia

CURRENTS AT SERGIUS NARROW

At times the velocity reaches 8 knots. On an aver
turns from North to South about 2 hours before th
water at Sitka and from South to North about 1¾ ho
time of low water at Sitka.

For more precise information consult the Pacific
Tables of the National Ocean Service which include
the times of slack and times and velocities of strengt
of the year.

Suloia Bay

Suloia Rk

bk Sh

Joins page 14

Joins page 17

Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Joins page 18

02 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
facility if telephone communication
(33 CFR 153).

MENTAL INFORMATION

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MAGNETIC
VAR 19°45'E (2015)
ANNUAL DECREASE 17'

I C H A G O F I S L A N D

DEEP BAY

Lake Suloia

Pt Sinbad

Shoal Pt

Sergius Pt

SERGIUS NARROWS
(see inset)

Suloia Bay

Suloia Rk

Rapids I

Island

Liesnoi

CURRENTS AT SERGIUS NARROWS

At times the velocity reaches 8 knots. On an average the current turns from North to South about 2 hours before the time of high water at Sitka and from South to North about 1¾ hours before the time of low water at Sitka.

For more precise information consult the Pacific Coast Current Tables of the National Ocean Service which include predictions of the times of slack and times and velocities of strength for every day of the year.

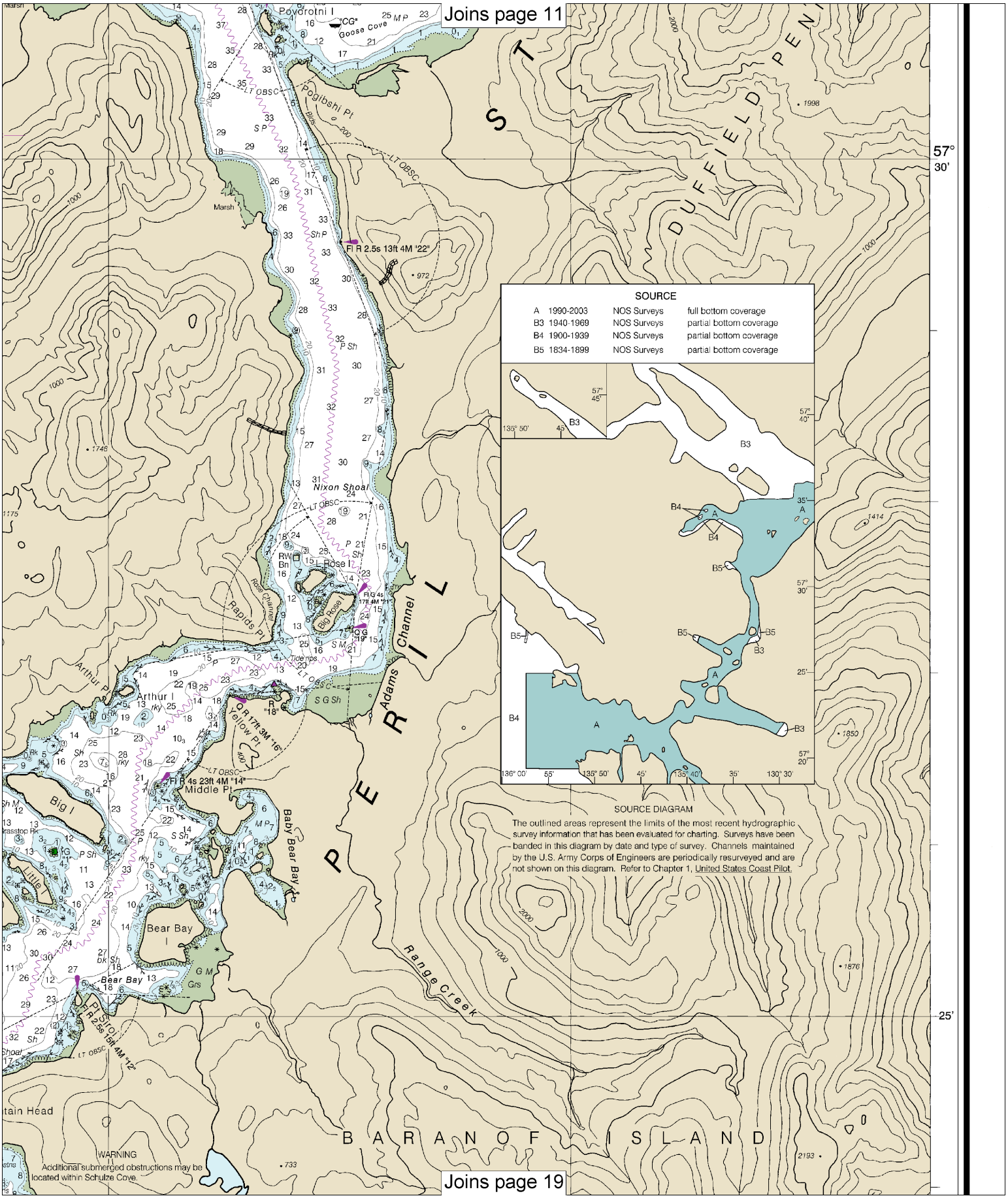
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

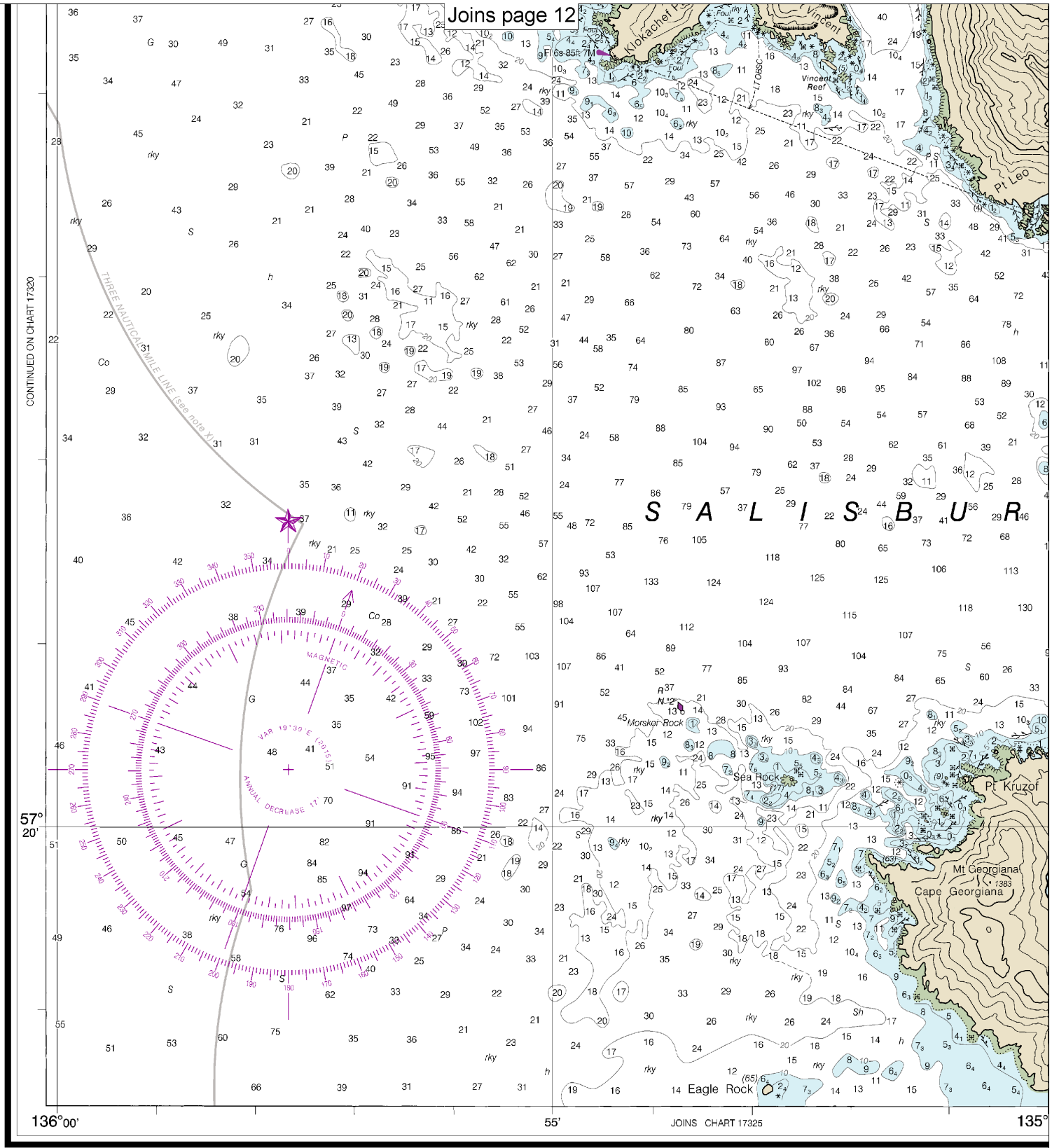
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
Povorotni I
"CG"
Goose Cove
Pogibshi Pt
LT OBSC
Marsh
Sh P
Fl R 2.5s 13ft 4M "22"
Nixon Shoal
P Sh
RW Bn
Rose I
Fl G 4s 17ft 4M "21"
Big Rose I
Rose Channel
Rapids Pt
Tide rips
Arthur Pt
Arthur I
Yellow Pt
Q R 17ft 3M "16"
Fl R 4s 23ft 4M "14"
Middle Pt
Big I
Little I
Bear Bay I
Bear Bay
Fl R 2.5s 15ft 4M "12"
Baby Bear Bay
Adams Channel
PERIL STRAIT
DUFFIELD PEN
Range Creek
BARANOF ISLAND
tain Head
57° 30'
25'
WARNING
Additional submerged obstructions may be located within Schulze Cove.
Joins page 19
SOURCE
A 1990-2003 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5 1834-1899 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



13th Ed., Mar. 2015

17323

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOM

Last Correction: 3/30/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4616 (11/15/2016), NM: 4616 (11/12/2016), CHS: 1016 (10/28/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

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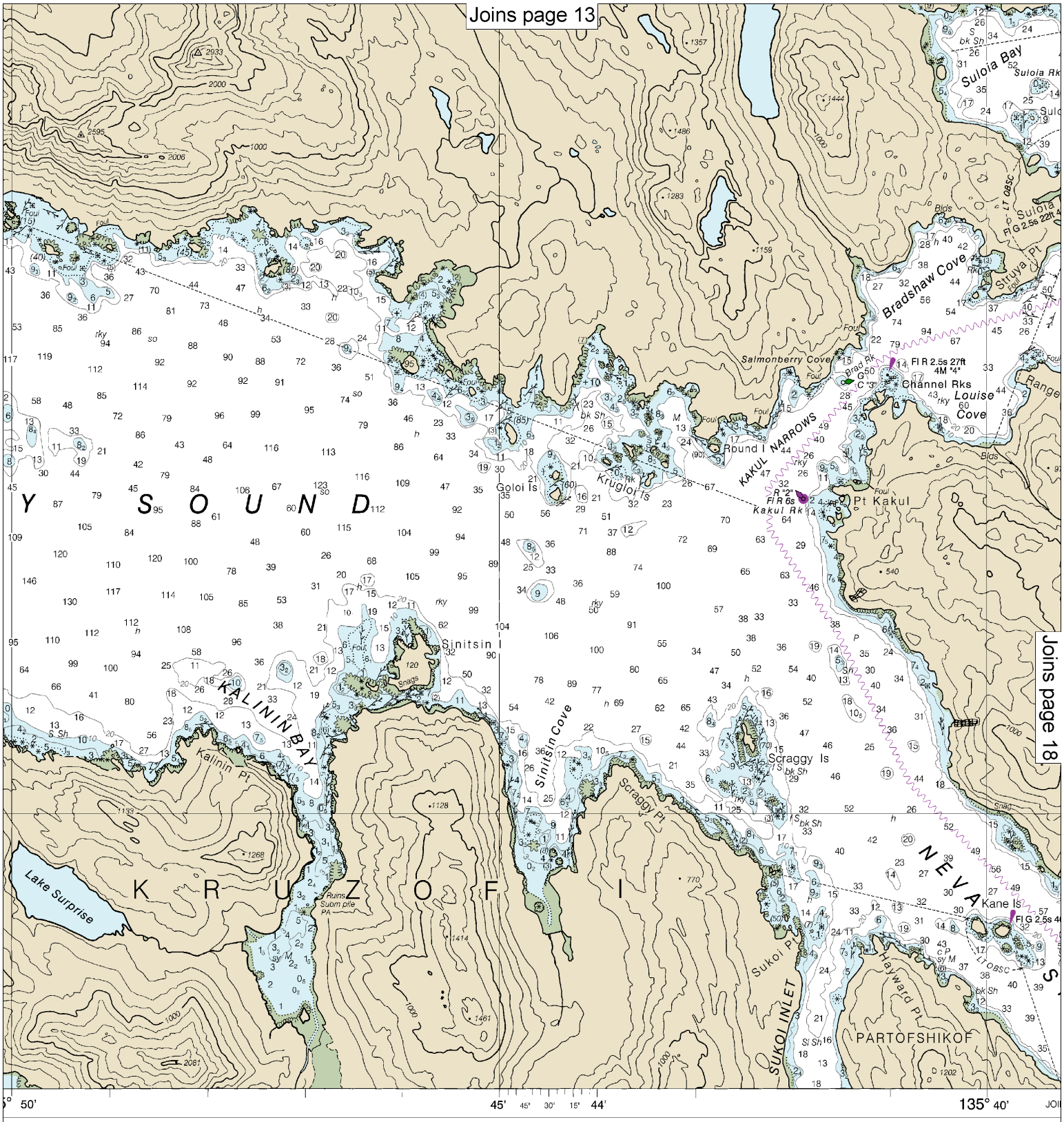
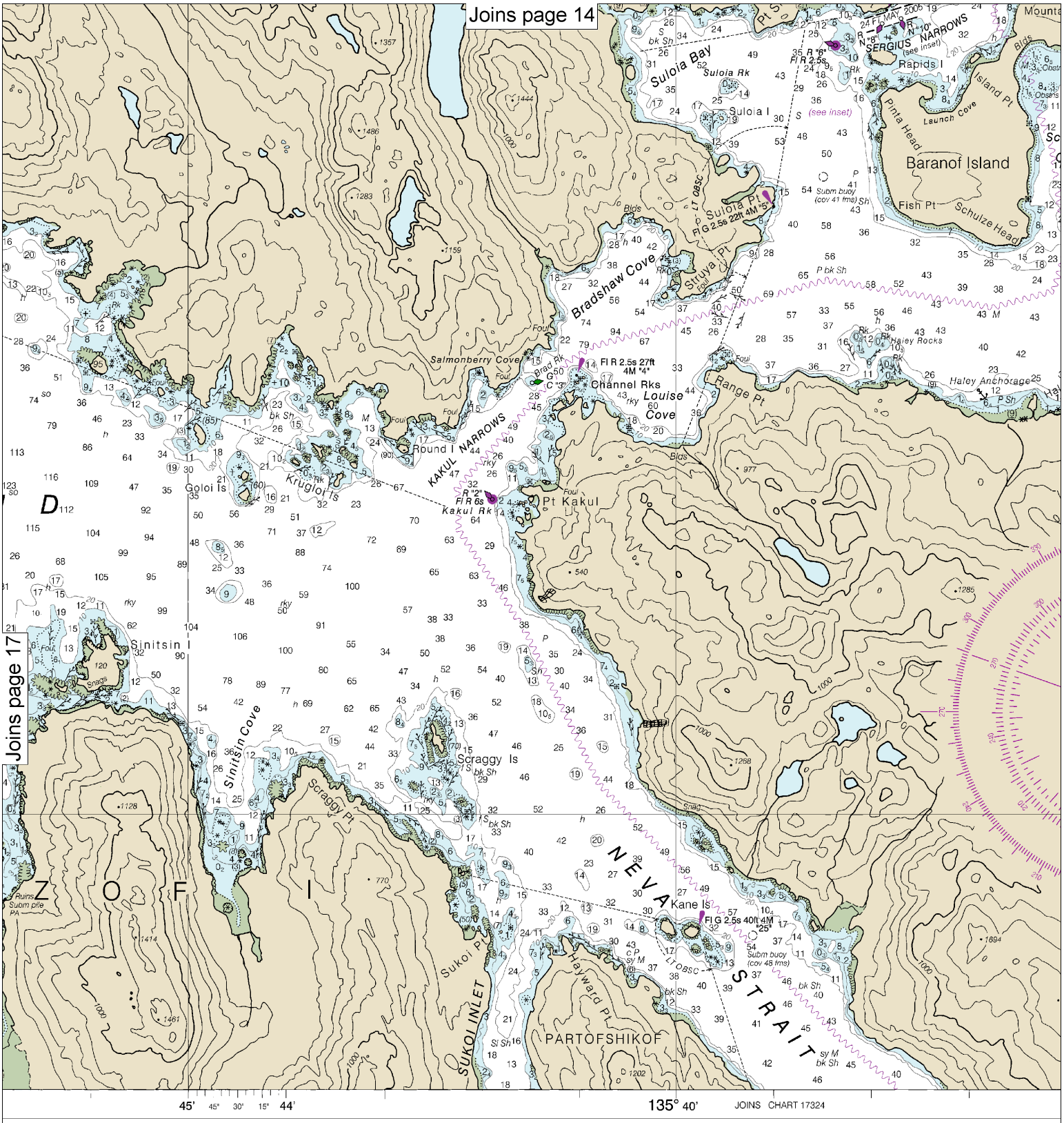
See Note on page 5.



THOMS
(MS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1 2 3	

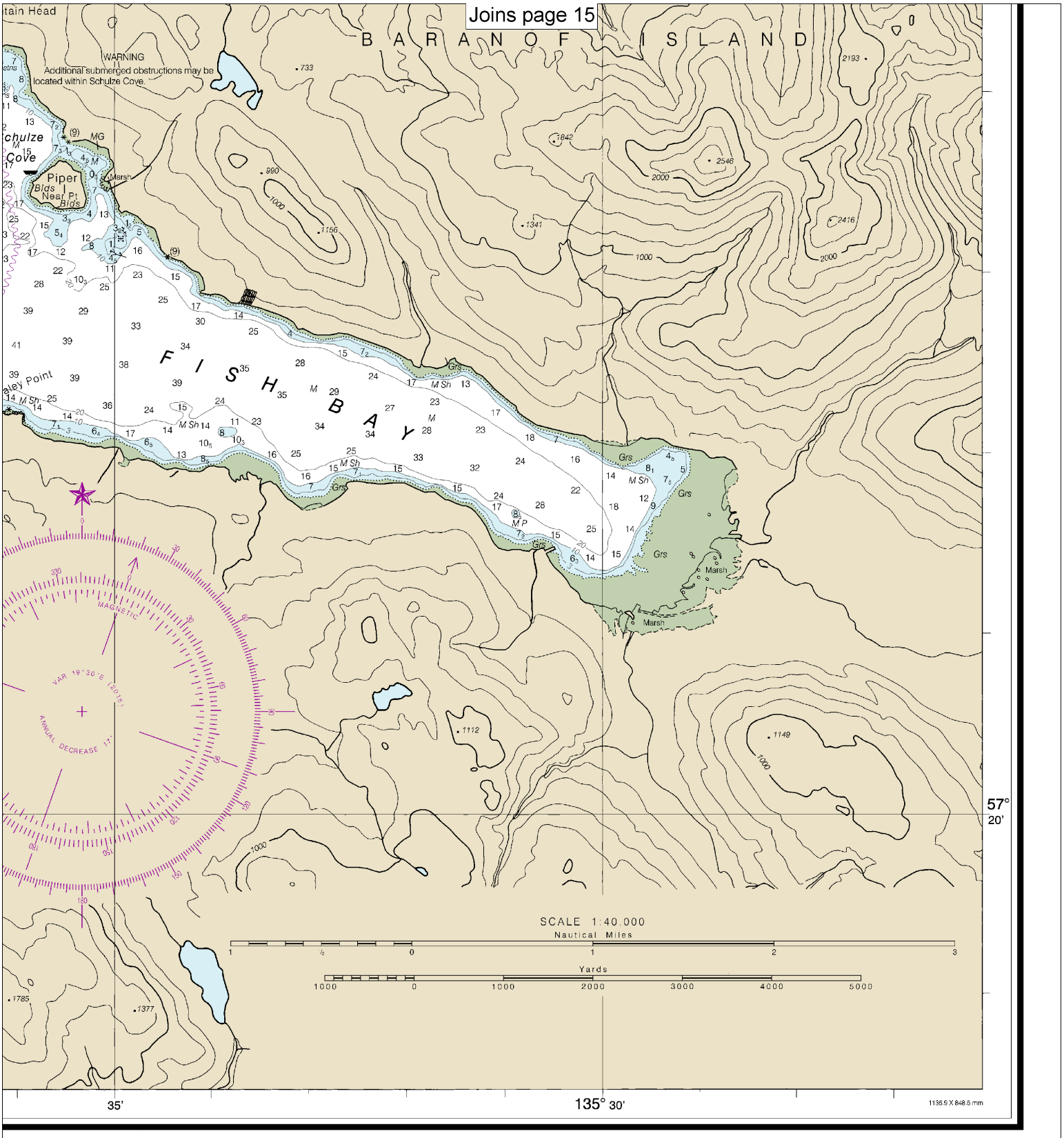
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Salisbury Sound and Peril Strait

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17323

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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